THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1877.

VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 32

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoor cotton, 6 11-16d. New York cotton, 12 7-8c. New Orleans cotton, 12c. Memphis cotton, 12c. New York gold, 105 3-4.

WEATRER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, February 7, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and Ohio calley, warmer

southwest winds, falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

GRSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARET, J TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1877, 10:08 p.m. n. Bur. Ther. Dir. Force. Weath.

Light. Clear. Gentle. Clear. Gentle. Clear. Gentle. Clear. Calm. Clear. Calm. Clear. Light. Fair. Gentle. Clear. W. M'ELROY, Sergeant. Accomping to our supreme court, supre dorsen nuden is or may be the order of the day in the public schools of the State. The court is right. All who are not scholars will

indorse its decision.

THE commission to decide the disputed electoral votes has not reached anything definite in the Florida case, and is not likely to before to-morrow. The question of the admission of evidence will be decided to-day. It is thought in Washington that it will be a disappointment to the Hayes people,

Ir is with very deep regret that we learn, from a telegraphic dispatch from Ashtabula, Ohio, to his son that Mr. H. T. Tomlinson was at a late hour last evening in an unconscious condition, thought to be a precursor of death. Memphis never owned a more public spirited citizen, or one whose purse more generously seconded the impulses of a really good heart. We can ill afford to lose his example as the personification of a largehearted charity and a warm supporter of everything calculated in the least to advance the interests of our city. We hope, even against hope, and trust it may yet be our pleasant duty to announce Mr. Tomlinson's complete recovery.

THE attitude of old Wells before the investigating committee confirms his guilt as the chief bulldezer of Louisiana, the boss of the thieving gang to whom the country owes the political troubles since November, and all the loss of trade that followed as a result of Nicholls about State matters; both Barrett it. He is in a very mesh or net-work of testimony, out of which he cannot extricate himself, and from the effects of which he hopes to save himself by silence. But Mr. Field, if save himself by silence. But Mr. Field, if Ques.—Do you mean to say that you never any one can, will compel him to open his mouth and speak to the point. Should he intended to make a clear breast of it? Ans. fail, however, to elicit anything more from thousand times. No one now can have any doubt that Wells is a liar as well as a bull-dozing thief and swindler.

S.I. Field read a letter dated New Orleans, January 14, 1877, and signed by Governor Wells, and signed by Governor Wells, and swindler.

I am quite unwell, too much so to fill our engagement to-day; will inform you to-morrow relative to its fulfillment. him, enough has been had to hang him a

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is still very low, so much so as to preclude any hopes of his recovery. A friend of his, writng from Washington a few days ago to the Augusta Chronicle, says that he requires constant watching day and night, and adds: "I cannot dispel the idea that he is laboring under a disease of the heart, which will sooner or later break the brittle thread that binds him to earth. He has become greatly depressed in spirits within the past thirtyn the discussion of the electoral bill while before the house. He has been exceedingly anxious to do something for his country in this her emergency, and to put upon record the evidence of his sincere desire to secure her peace, prosperity and happiness."

THE officers of the swindling life insurance companies of New York are likely to come to grief. The press are very severe upon them, and justly so. The Journal of Commerce, a model of all the proprieties.

The Journal of Cline to answer."

Mr. Field called the attention of the treating of them and their crimes, says: "Perjury is a serious offense at all times, but it assumes almost its worst phase when it induces an unsuspecting public to put money in rotten companies. If any officers of exploded life insurance corporations have forsworn themselves in their annual statements. and so fraudulently retained the confidence of policy-holders which should have been forfeited long ago, the grand jury has but one duty to perform. The purjured officers should be indicted, tried, and punished, like any other violators of the law. The report that the grand jury-now sitting in this city-has with much pleasure by those who have been misled by the sworn statements put forth by certain life insurance companies."

THE New York Herald thinks that if the ousiness communities north, south and west are silent, it is quite possible that the friends of resumption may be discouraged from attempting to push the question in congress. It they should speak out promptly and decidedly in public meetings and by addresses to both houses, and to representatives and senators, we may yet see a great and effective debate on the currency and the passage of a sound measure before the fourth of March. The opponents of resumption have become great friends of the resumption act of 1875, and hold that that law is all sufficient, and that it is of no use to touch the matter again. That act demands the hoarding of gold to the amount of at least three hundred million deliars, and is seen here by the friends of sound currency to be an obstacle to resumption. Without additional legis lation, such as the President favors, resumption is still in a very indefinite future.

WE yesterds," published a telegram from New York stating tingt a companion of James Gordon Bennett had arrived there from Europe, who positively asserted that the ubiquitous editor of the Herald was at large, enjoying himself in the Old World. And yet, we have it on the authority of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, that the duelist is in that city, preparing for an alligator hunt. The Union reporter had a talk with the enterprising projector of African Stanley in regard to the May fiasco, and learned from him that the duel had been forced upon him, but that he had sought to forced upon him, but that he had sought to avoid any personal injury to his opponent, avoid any personal injury to his opponent, avoid any personal injury to his opponent, Witness—Am I a vassal, or a peer? and had come to Florida not so much to escape punishment for what had been done as to avoid any further difficulty with that high-toned brother of the girl he still loved so dearly; that he had lived in retirement here, awaiting definite news as to the actual condition of May, which would determine his future movements, and that he had just received a letter from Miss May herself, which informed him that her borther was uninjured. She fively rejected ten thousand votes formed him that her borther was uninjured. She fively rejected ten thousand votes and unward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committees from the north; the transfer of polis two and much of Vernon parish, would have no effect upon the election of any candidate.

In answer to Senator M'Donald, witness—said that the tabulated attendant shown Republican visitors showed a large Democratic majority, but it did not include all the returns; was at dinner at the "Four Seasons" restainant the night before the board began and unward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committees from the north; the transfer of polis two and much of Vernon parish, would have no effect upon the election of any candidate.

In answer to Senator M'Donald, witness—said that the tabulated statement shown Republican visitors showed a large Democratic majority, but it did not include all the returns; was at dinner at the "Four Seasons" restainant the night before the board began and unward; were they rejected for any other. and had come to Florida not so much to esformed him that her brother was uninjured. She further said that she would sail for Cutsa at once, and hoped to meet him in Havana early in February. Now the question occurs, if the Union tells the truth, what does the New York chap tell? These's a lie out somewhere.

Mr. Field—You rejected ten thousand votes and upward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; wine and cocktails were drank; the clerks had no chance to go home to dimer, and witness got the State committee forty dellars or more; wine and cocktails were drank; the clerks had no chance to go home to dimer, and witness got the State committee forty dellars or more; wine and cocktails were drank; the clerks had no chance to go home to dimer, and witness got the State committee forty dellars or more; where they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; while and upward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; while and upward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; while and upward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; where they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; while and upward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; while and upward; were they rejected for any other its sessions; it cost the Republican committee forty dellars or more; while and upward its sessions; it cost the Republican committee in the might be on the might be restained to the regime of the coal train was ditched, and the engine of the coal train was ditched, and the engine of the coal train was ditched, and the engine of the coal train was ditched, and the restain and upward; were they rejected Midhat. Unless the sultan changes in the might be restained to

BULLDOZER WELLS.

The Oldest and Most Flagrant of the Thieving Gang of Louisiana in the Sulks.

He Can't Stand the Pressure Brough Upon him by David Dudley Field, and Takes Refuge in Sullenness.

He Confesses his Crimes by his Conduct. and Leaves no Doubt that he is the Author of All the Louisiana Villainies.

Wells Again on the Stand.

Washington, February 6.—The count tee on the powers, privileges, and duties of the house in counting the electoral vote, this morning recalled Governor Wells, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Fields, who asked witness whether just be-fore he left New Orleans he had a discussion with A. J. Barrett, a member of the Packard legislature, about the action of the returning ard, and witness answered he had not. Question.—Did you say in the course of your conversation with Barrett that you had Nicholls? Ans.—It is a most infamous lie.

Ques.—Do you mean to say the question is an infamous lie? Ans.—I say the substance

f the question is a he. Ques.—If you would answer my question in the way that a witness should answer it it would be better. Ans.—I will not ask your advice as to how I shall answer a ques-

The Chairman—You must answer in response to any question. This is not the place for personal explanations. Ans.—I can deend myself elsewhere.

Ques.—Did you state that you had de-ermined to make a statement to Governor Nicholls? Ans.—No, sir. Ques.—Did you say anything about the in-ervention of J. P. Kennedy? Ans.—I did not, sir. Mr. Barrett had asked me whether not, sir. Mr. Barrett had asked me whether I would have an interview with Governor Nicholls. I replied that I would, as Governor Nicholls was a gentleman. Mr. Barrett made an explanation in the legislature refuting the charges against me.

Witness, in further response to questions, said he had a conversation with J. P. Kennedy, who asked him whether he had any objections to an interview with Governor Nich.

ections to an interview with Governor Nich-

-Nothing of the kind. Mr. Field read a letter dated New Orleans.

Witness said he wrote that note, and Ken-

nedy was to have been present at the proposed interview with Governor Nicholls. Wilness was asked whether he did not an hour after he wrote the above note send another, maked "Confidential," as follows: DEAR SIR—After our friend Barrett had left our room, there was placed in my hands matters requir-ng my absence from New Orleans.

Witness said he expected to be back in a few days, and then related he had been summoned to Washington. Field asked an explanation of the manner of proceeding to canvass the vote in Louisiana; witness said on Saturday he had sent the vote to the six hours. It is not because he is afraid that his end is near, but it is because of the peculiar symptoms of the disease and the disappointment of not being able to participate as an American citizen and be forced to answer questions on other subjects; he deanswer questions on other subjects; he de-sired to answer no other questions whatever until the house should relieve him from the charge of contempt of its authority; when thus relieved he would feel free to answer.

The chairman reminded the witness that if he thus persisted, he would again be in contempt, and such would be the opinion of the committee and of the public.

Mr. Field followed this reminder by asking a number of questions regarding irregularities, forged allidavits, adding votes to Hayes and taking votes from Tilden, but the wit-

ness was obdurate, only responding: "I deness to a note which he addressed to Maddox, on the twentieth of November, as follows:
You fully understand the situation. Cannot you advise with me relative thereto.

Mr. Field asked why he wrote this note to

Maddox, and he answered that it was intend ed to be shown to the President and other Republican friends so that Maddox might have the *entree* to such friends to explain the political condition in Louisiana, Maddox being a public officer and having been sent to Louisiana for the purpose. The witness also sent by Maddox a letter to the President on the same subject, drawing his attention to the fact of the exasperated condition of the people of the State, so that he might be prepared to arrest any movement of the military against the returning board, and to prevent iny destruction of papers.

Mr. Field—You have stated that you never

altered a return or destroyed a paper. Ans.-I decline to answer. concerning the action of the board until the house gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know whether he was the peer of any member of the com-

mittee, or a vassal.

Mr. Knott reminded him that the obligation of his oath required witness to answer every question put to him unless such answer would criminate him. Mr. Wells said there was no question he might answer which would subject him to prosecution, but he reserved his construction as to what were his rights and the committee had no right to question him when he was in duress.

Mr. Field—Did you take part in any con-

spiracy to give the State to Governor Tilden ns.—Are you through?
Mr. Field.—Mr. Stenographer, read his the question. [The stenographer read it.]
Mr. Wells—Is that the finish of your que

Mr. Tucker—This is trifling.
The Chairman—Oh, Mr. Wells, answer the question, or decline to answer.
Mr. Wells—Can I say a word?

The Chairman—Not now.
The Witness—I do no know whether I as a vassal or a peer; if a peer, I should like to ervant to answer your questions.

The Chairman—I wish, in the kindes spirit, to bring to your attention the attitude

you occupy.
Witness—There is no gentleman to whom I would listen to with more attention than yourself, but I must consider my duty.

The Chairman—I merely wished to remind ou that, having! sworn to tell the truth, you

party not entitled to it? Ans. I leave that one hundred and seventy-eight votes for the or yourself to answer. Ques.—Did you take part in any such con-paracy? Ans.—Does that conclude your

question? The Chairman-Oh, answer the question or not.

Mr. Tucker—We will take a vote to see if the original had been destroyed, or lost, but the paper purported to be a correct copy of

be tolerated in the committee.

The Chairman—The question is whether the committee will require the witness to an-Mr. Tucker-The sentence of reprobation hould be put on witness for not answering.

witness—Then I am a vassal.

The Chairman—Keep order, sir.

Mr. Seelye remarked that it was unanimously decided this morning, so far as the authority of the committee went, that the vitness should answer the questions.

Mesers, Lawrence and Burchard concurred

Mr. Field, to the Chairman-Is it not a case of contempt and misdemeanor under the laws of the District of Columbia to refuse to anwer questions propounded by a committee? The Chairman—It is. Mr. Field-The witness is contamacious in

Mr. Field then exhibited to witness a statement showing the number of votes rejected in several parishes, and attested by Mr. Abell, secretary of the returning board. Objection was made to the paper, and the puestion being taken, the objection was overruled, by a strict party vote. The statement showed that the board rejected 1763 Kellogg and 10,280 M Enery electoral votes. Another paper was exhibited to witness, also attested by Abell, showing that the supervisors of reg-istration returned 76,717 Kellogg and 80,515 M'Enery electoral votes; also, a certificate of the returning board that they received 75,135 votes, and that the M'Enery electors received

Mr. Lawrence asked witness whether, if the returns from Vernon parish, as compared with the tabulated statement, was different from the originial returns, it was done with nis knowledge or approbation.

Witness replied that it was not; nor had he my knowledge that it was done with the approbation of any other member of the board. He also denied the truth of Littlefield's statement that he directed the returns to be al-tered so as to elect Hunter and Andrews judge and district attorney. They were his personal but not his political friends. Mr. Field interrogated witness about the paper the former had exhibited, but witness

Ques.—Because you are under duress are you unwilling to tell the truth? Witness-I am never unwilling to tell the Ques.—Then why do you not answer? Witness—When the contempt is removed

I will, but not till then. Ques.—You were asked just now whether ou threw out votes for reasons which were ounded on evidence satisfactory to yourself.

I am willing when relieved from contempt Ques .- Are you willing to do so now? Ans. - I cannot answer the question until reieved of such contempt. Ques .- Are you now willing to answer the

question whether, in throwing out ten thousand and odd votes, your board acted honestly or dishonestly? Ans.—We acted in con-Ques.—In throwing out votes? Ans. We threw them out for fraud, intimidati and violence at the polls.

*Ques.—Were any thrown out because of irregularities? Ans.—I think Grant parish was excluded. Ques .- Any except that? Ans .- I think

Ques.-Was there a single objection to the votes on the ground that they were not actually cast? Ans.—None. Men were forced to vote contrary to their

Ques.-Had you any witnesses before your board to prove that any particular voters were induced to vote contrary to their wishes?
Ans.—It was impossible to have oral testimony; the board adopted a rule that testi-mony should be taken by both parties. Ques.—Did the voters themselves testify that they voted under compulsion; was such evidence furnished you? Ans.—I think so. Ques,—Will you say that proof was fur-ished you that a hundred different voters had voted under compulsion contrary to their judgment? Ans.—I do not know how many; I think there was evidence of the fact; there

their wishes.

In further examination, witness said no votes were rejected, except in consequence of intimidation: and, among other things, Mr Field called the attention of witness to the

may be one hundred or five hundred or more

not say before the Morrison committee that this happened in Madison. Witness replied yes, and something of the

kind in Concordia also.

Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that while the board, by throwing out ten thousand votes cast for the Tilden electors gave the electoral vote for Hayes, witness omitted to account for their act of thus giving the latter three or four thousand majority.

In response to questions by Mr. Lawrence, the witness said that the board gave to the Hayes ticket only such votes as it was entitled to receive: that they took no votes from the Democrats, contrary to law. the Democrats contrary to law. Adjourned.

Some of Wells's Testimony Come to Grief. Washington, February 6.—The following orrespondence took place yesterday: WASHINGTON, February 5. Duncan F. Kenner, New Orleans:
Wells testified to-day that you offered two
hundred thousand dollars to change the vote

E. A. BURKE. NEW ORLEANS, February 5. To E. A. Burke, Washington:
Hed Wells stated the truth he would have said that he (Wells) asked for two hundred thousand dollars to count the vote of Louisiana as actually cast in the ballot-boxes. I replied that I did not have the money. If deemed necessary, I can come to Washing-

D. F. KENNER. Testimony Before the Sub-Committee. Washington, February 6.—The house Louisiana sub-committee to-day examined Charles S, Abell, a resident of New Orleans since 1871; he was secretary of the late Louisiana returning board; knew Littlefield, and recommended him as a clerk for the board at his (Littlefield's) request, Senator M'Donald objected to the questions on the ground that the witness could not be called to break down the testimony of their

The objection was overruled, and the witness continued: From the parish of Vernon there were no returns received from the commust answer.

Witness—I will, fully, whenever relieved of the disability imposed by the house which statement of the supervisors from there; dined statement of the supervisors from there; dined statement of the supervisors from their dined statement of the supervisors from the supe return from Vernon parish was opened in the presence of the board and the committees from the north; the transfer of polis two and ficulties arise, they will be sent to Europe on

The second secon

Republicans from Vernon parish, having full confidence in the clerks at that time; knew nothing about the transposition of votes; the copy that Littlefield made was put on file by witness; there was no statement made that

such conduct on the part of the witness shall be tolerated in the committee.

The Chairman—The question is whether the committee will require the witness to anim so far as it affected Littlefield.

OREGON.

The Detroit Tribune as a Translator of Cipher Dispatches.

DETROIT, February 6.-The Tribune of this city will contain to morrow a perfect translation of the famous Gabble cipher dis-patch sent to Mr. Tilden from Portland, Oregon, December 1st. It is as follows: "I shall decide every point in the case of the postoffice elector in favor of the highest Democratic elector, and grant the certificate ac-cordingly. Rule morning of the sixth, in con-sequence, confidential." The demonstration is absolutely perfect. A copy of a peculiar pocket edition of an English dictionary was ased, and the *Tribune* states that it has good eason to know that this particular book was a Portland at that particular time, and in those possession it was. The Tribune took the dictionary and translated the cipher word by word, as above given, according to the

ANOTHER INDIAN FIGHT.

Five-Hours Engagement with Crazy-Horse, Resulting in the Complete Defeat and Route of the Indians.

Chicago, February 6.—An official dispatch eceived at military headquarters here to-day rom St. Paul, says the following has just een received, via Boseman and Helena:

Headquarters Command on Yellow Stone,
January 30, 1877.

I have the honor to report that this command fought the hostile tribes of Cheyenne and Ogaliala Sioux, under Crazy-Horse, in skirmishes on the first, third and seventh of anuary, and in a five-hours engagement on the eighth instant. Their camp, consisting of some six hundred lodges, extended three miles along the valley of Tongue river below Hanging Woman's creek. They were driven through the canons of the Wolf or Panther through the canons of the Wolf or Panther mountains in the direction of the Big-Horn mountains. Their fighting strength outnumbered mine two or three to one, but by taking advantage of the ground we had them at a disadvantage, and their losses are known to be very severe. Our loss was three killed and eight wounded. They fought entirely dismounted, and charged on foot to within fifty yards of Cantain Casey's line you threw out votes for reasons which were founded on evidence satisfactory to yourself.
Will you answer?
Ans.—That embraces the whole question, and I therefore decline.

Ques.—Will you answer? Ans.—I tell you I decline.

dismounted, and charged on toot to within fifty yards of Captain Casey's line, but were taken in front and flank by Captain Butler's and Lieutenant M'Donald's companies. They were whipped at every point and driven from the field, and pursued as far as my limited supplies and large along a right and driven from the field, and pursued as far as my limited supplies and large along a right and driven from the field, and pursued as far as my limited supplies and large along a right and driven from the field. Ques.—Are you not willing to testify worn-down animals would carry my com-whether your board threw out ten thousand mand. The Indians appear to have plenty destitute condition. Some of the prisoners our hands were captured with frozen abs, and were living on horse meat. The weather has been very severe, and the snow from one to three feet deep. The command

> dispatch highly commendatory of the activity and efficiency of Miles's campaign. WASHINGTON.

s in good condition. NELSON A. MILES,

General Terry appends a brief note in hi

Amounts Called For in the Indian and River and Harbor Appropriation Bills—The Hot Springs Gov-ernment Reservation.

Washington, February 6 .- The Indian appropriation bill, as reported from the senate committee, is increased to \$636,000 over the Ones.—Then they must have been thrown out on the ground of intimidation? Ans.—Men were forced to vote contrary to their are as follows: \$297,000 for the Sioux Indians of various tribes; \$25,000 for the Sioux Indians of various tribes; \$25,000 for the Sioux at Fort Peck agency, \$43,000 for the Osages, and \$15,000 for the support of the schools.

The Hot Springs Government Reservation.

Washington, February 6.—The senate committee on public lands heard Senators Clayton and Dorsey, Representative Gause, and a number of parties interested on the and a number of parties interested on the the subject of the proper disposition of the Hot Springs government reservation. It was finally agreed that the enactment of the house bill will be, with certain amendments, an acceptable settlement of the various pend-ing controversies, and the committee will ag-cording report the bill with these amend-ments, which are of a comparatively uponments, which are of a comparatively unim-portant character, and do not materially iffect the main provisions of the bill The River and Harbor Bill.

intimidation; and, among other things, Mr. Field called the attention of witness to the fact that it appeared that in the parish of Concordia, Josepha, one of the Republican electors, received 1950 votes, while the certificate of the returning board credited him with 2538 votes.

Witness replied that it was in evidence that a troop of horsemen seized the ballotbox from the commissioners of election, who made up returns from their count and sent them in.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, February 6.—In the river and harbor bill the following items appear for the improvement of rivers: Mouth of the Mississippi, \$100,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, \$65,000; Mississippi, 70,000; Upper Mississippi river, \$95,000; Upper Mississippi river, \$30,000; Rock Islands rapids, Mississippi river, \$10,000; Missouri river, above the meuth of the Yellowstone, \$10,000; Tennessee river, \$200,000; Ohio river, \$120,000; St. made up returns fron their count and sent them in.

Mr. Field asked the witness whether he did not say before the Morrison committee that the say before the say before the Morrison committee that the say before the say before the Morrison committee that the say before the say of St. Anthony, \$5000; Great Kanawha river, West Virginia, \$100,000; Little Kanawha river, West Virginia, \$5000; East Harbor invery, West Virginia, \$5000; Fort Harbor improvements, Galveston, Texas, \$100,000; Savannah, Georgia, \$95,000; Baltimore, \$60,000; Buffalo, \$50,000; Oswego, New York, \$5000; Boston, \$25,000; Erie, Pennsylvania, \$25,000; Breakwater, Cleveland, Ohio, \$40,000; Harbor at Toledo, Ohio, \$20,000 Chi.

miscellaneous dredging, Superior bay, \$37, 000; Ship-channel, in Galveston bay, \$28,000 examination, surveys and contingencies and rivers and harbors, \$15,000; examination of surveys at South Pass of Mississippi river,

Discussion of the Question of Relief for the Lyons Sufferers in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Versatiles, February 6.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday, M. Ordinairie, the rad-ical republican member for Lyons, ques-tioned the government as to what steps it intioned the government as to what steps it intended to take to alleviate the distress among
the workmen of Lyons. M. Ordinaire stated
that fifty thousand operatives were thrown
out of employment in consequence of low
wages and the dearness of raw silk, which
had risen eighty per cent in price. M. Simon,
president of the council, replied: hat the government would do everything in its power to
assist the local authorities. It appears that
two-thirds of the silk-workers are unemployed, and manufacturers declare that work
cannot be resumed until the price of raw silk

cannot be resumed until the price of raw silk falls fifteen per cent. The prefect of the Rhone devoted fifty-two hundred pounds sterling from the local funds to the relief of the sufferers. It is believed by many that the business of Lyons will not soon recover, and that the demand for silk fabrics is declarated. that the demand for silk fabrics is declining before that for woolens. Belgian Forgers Arrested in Indiana New York, February 6.—Jean Batiste Henri Vandervelpen and his wife were brought to this city to-day from Indiana, on proceedings instituted by the Belgian govern-ment. They are charged with having forged

Private Session, Nothing Done in Public.

mmi-sion, after taking a recess of half an our in the middle of the afternoon, remained in secret session until nearly eight o'clock this evening, when they adjourned to meet again for private conference at ten o'clock to morrow morning. No votes were taken to day, nor was any conclusion reached on any point at issue, but it was agreed that all of evidence shall be decided to-morrow. It can be stated that, according present indications, a majority the commission will decide that in addition to the electoral certificates no evidence can be received by the commission in regard to the Florida case, except such as relates merely to the action of the Florida State government subsequent to the Presidential election. Conceding this to be the determina tion of the commission, their inquiries in regard to matters of fact will be restricted to a emparatively narrow range, and thus a final ecision in the Florida case may be expected sooper than has been generally nticipated. The evidence concerning the action of the Florida courts and legislature on the matter in question is of a document-

houses before the close of the present week. EUROPE.

The Cretans Threatening Another Rebellion-Russia Preparing a Formidable Fleet for the Mediterranean.

The Porte's Proposition to Servia Likely to be Accepted-Midhat Pasha's Fall a Sure Indication that the Sultan Means Progress.

Constantinople, February 6. - The Turkish ambassador in Rome has notified the Porte that arms for the Crete are being purchased in Italy. The Turkish garrison the islands have consequently

formidable Russian iron-clad squadron will enter the Mediterranean in the spring. Grand Duke Constantine will command, and Admiral Papaff will be his chief-of-staff. VERSAILLES, February 6.—There was imated debate in the chamber of deputies esterday on the liberty of the press. The ouse passed a motion in favor of abrogating the repressive decree of 1852, but afterward consequence of the representations of remier Simon that the government would a unable to deal with the anti-Republican press, the vote was reconsidered and a mo-tion was adopted permitting the decrees to remain in force provisionally. The press committee of deputies subsequently resolved to submit a report in favor of an amendment of the law under which the Republican jour nals have recently been condemned. anounced that the government has ordere legal proceedings against the Le Pays.

Vienna, February 6.—The Politische Correspondence states that the Porte has proposed the following conditions to Servia for waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees: First, the right of being diplomatically represented at Police 1. cally represented at Belgra le; second, that Catholics and Jews shall enjoy the same rights as native Servians; third, that Servia shall not allow the formation of armed bands or a violation of Turkish territory; fourth, the xistence of sect societies, shall not be per-

ept in good repair, and finally that the Turk-in flag shall be hoisted upon these fortresses antly with the Servian flag.
The Politische Correst ondence says: "Sera will doubtless accept these conditions and send a special commissioner to Constantino

London, February 6.—A special from Constantinople to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The course of Midhat Pasha's fall dates from some time back. The imperious character of Midhat Pasha clashed with the firmness of the sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of Midhat. The constitution dis-appointed the sultan by the multiplicity of its serves and qualifications, and many warm iscussions occurred between sovereign and inister. The sultan desired to introduce argely the foreign element into the Turkisl dministration, especially the employing of Englishmen in leading positions in all its de partments. His raajesty expressed this desi to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted upon it. Midha Pasha replied curtly, and subsequently wrot to the sultan in undeferential terms. On Fri day last he sent for Midhat Pasha, but the summons was not obeyed. On Saturday, Midhat Pasha remained at home on the plea of an indisposition. On Sunday, the third summons was disobeyed, but Midhirt Pasha attended a ministerial council in the afternoon. Meanwhile, the police discovered secret correspondence, which showed tha Midhat Pasha was plotting for the overthrov of the sultan and his own nomination as dic-tator. On Monday peremptory summons brought Midhat Pasha to the palace. Suspect ing nothing, on entering he was arrested and his letters laid before him. There was no gainsaying the evidence against him, and he asked for mercy. A council of ministers was called, and Midhat Pasha was offered the choice of leaving the country or being ar-raigned before the tribunal on the charge of high treason. He elected to leave the cour try. The letters found disclosed that three housand ulemas were to have gone on Mor day night to the palace to demand the abdica-tion of the sultan. The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the sultan being deterlined to carry out the constitution."

LONDON, February 6.—The ravages of the small-pox are again increasing; there were one hundred and three deaths from the dis-ease in London last week, the largest number

during the present epidemic except in the first week of January.

The Standard's dispatch from Vienna announces that the Hungarian ministers have tendered their resignations because of failure to effect an agreement with Austria on the ank question. It is doubtful whether the emperor has accepted their resignations. London, January 6.—A Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that he is informed that the Russan army has received orders to advance, and will cross the Pruti within a few days. A dispatch from Con-

order of the English charge d'affaires for the protection of foreign residents. LONDON, February 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says Midhat Pasha's fall was occasioned by his refusal to conclude peace with Servia unless Turkey received guarantees. As the resumption of hostilities was probable in consequence of this resolute policy, the old court party induced the sultan to supercede Midhat. Unless the sultan changes his mind, Edhem Pasha's administration will

to quit Constantinople, has been detained by

THE COMMISSION.

The Whole Day Yesterday Consumed is

A Guess at the Position Taken in Regard to Evidence in the Florida Case, and when a Decision will be Reached.

Russia's designs on Constantinople, the Servian nation would now be free and united.

The millions of roubles and thousands of volunteers sent to Servia have united here to Russia. If Russia acts against the Turks, it would be of the greatest importance that Servia and Montenegro should en-operate with her, and occury Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Russia ecupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Russi advances she may be certain that Servia wil go with her, because with Russian suppor Servia could yet accomplish much. This declaration is more noticeable as the Servian ress is subject to consorship. The article egarded in Belgrade as an attempt to arous WASHINGTON, February 6.-The electoral sympathy of Russia and excite the appr maions of the Turks, so as to induce ther grant more liberal terms. It may ac omplish the former, but hardly the latter, officers are busy organizing and equipping them for Gladova. Despite Servia's exhauswould enable the war department to turn out pending questions in regard to the admission | a corps of twenty thousand picked men. Werten Effendi, a special envoy from th Porte to Prince Milan, has arrived at Semlin, and the authorities of Pelgrade have given

> as been proposed. ARIZONA.

rders for his reception. His arrival will de

lay, if not altogether render unnecessary, the sending of a deputation to Constantinople, a

nople to reopen negotiations. The corre-

an article in the Hok, a Servian official jour-nul. The article disputes the assertion of the Golas, that Russia did all possible to restrain Servia from war, and declares, that but for

An Appeal for Protection against Indinn Hostilities in Southeastern Arizona-A General War Feared.

San Francisco, February 6.—Dispatche from Tucson, Arizona, state that the Apache are killing and plundering the settlers southeastern Arizona. Ten have been killed in Senorita valley, and the work is still going on. Governor Safford has sent a message to legislature recounting the depredation ary character, and is already accessible to the and murders committed, dwelling on the in mmission. It is probable, therefore, that efficient manner in which military operation their linal decision in the Florida case will be are being conducted; troops moving slowly reported to the joint session of the two with a heavy train, and unable to reach the more moistle enemy. He recommend the legislature to memorialise th secretary of war, asking the appointment of a body of Indian scouts to money to raise and equip a force of whites and friendly Indians, and carry on a vigorous campaign. He says as military operations have been conducted for the last six months, the whole army of the United States could not subdue the hostiles in the next twelve years, while he believes that a scouting party of twenty-five citizens, and as many Indian auxiliaries, could accomplish the work in three months. He expresses the fear that under the present condition of affairs southeastern Arizona must be abandoned by the settlers, and the success of the hostiles is liable to induce an outbreak among the reser-

vation Indians, resulting in a general war.

Lendon, February 6: Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was twenty-nine Washington, February 6: John S. Gallaher, third anditor of the treasury and a well-kno a Vist, died Sunday night, aged eighty-one. Philagelphia, February 6: One thousand one hundred milners, at Stanton colliery, Mahoney Plane, str. Ck on account of a small reduction in

was referred.

Washington, February d: Batterles D and I, of the
could United States artillers, numbering about one
undred men, arrived here to-day from Columbia,
outh Carolina.

The legislati
propriation bil
of representat New Orleans, February 6: Joseph Seutto was con-dicted of counterfeiting United States coin, and also thriving in his possession counterfeit currency with atent to defraud.

Intent to defraud.

St. Louis, February 6: Frederick Von Phut, Silas Bent and Girard B. Allen, prominent citizens, have been appointed receivers of the St. Louis mutual life insurance company. thousand dollars, and assets large.

Washington, February it: The German minister says that only inland honorary consulates will be abolished, and they will be replaced by consuls at Chicago, St. Louis, and probably Chefmant.

Constantinople, February 6: The police have discovered a secret correspondence showing that Midhat Pasha was plotting for the overthrow of the sultan and his own nomination as dictator.

Allentown, Pa., February 6: By the caving of Dantel Langer's force, over mine near heavy westerday. Hen-

Allentown, Ph., February 6: By the caving of Dan-leil Laners's iron-ore mine near here yesterday, Hen-by Hunsberger, Louis Engle and Reese Lewis were killed, and David Fredericks severely wounded. San Francisco, February 6: James Alden, rear-admiral of the United States navy, died here this morning, after a few days illness, of congestion of the brain. He has been here a few weeks on a visit.

visit.

Detroit, February 3: This morning Alfred Conney, a carpenter of this city, fell from the roof of his shed to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, striking on his head and breaking his neek. He died

immediately.

Berlin, February 6: A prospectus is published of the twelfth series of Russian mortgage creat bonds for ten million aliver roubles. The bonds are to be placed in Amsterdam, Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels, Antwerp and Russia.

London, February 6: The court of exchequer has affirmed the decision of the Huddersfield magistrates convicting Dr. Monck, the aptritualist medium, under the vagrunt act, and sontonoing him to three months imprisonment.

New York, February 6: Isaac Irist, a German Sweed, reached here to-day from Indiama, in charge of a detactive. The Swiss government has taken proceedings to extradite him, on a charge of violating school girls under his charge as teacher.

Washington, February 3: The secretary of the

New York, February 6: Thomas R. Agnew, groce on Vescy street, has been adjudicated a volunta hankropt, with Bahllities estimated at eight ha dred and eighty-four thousand dollars, and four hu dred and sixty thousand dollars assets, principal

dred and sixty thousand dollars assets, principally real estate.

St. Louis, February 6: An appeal on behalf of the Missouri Pacific railroad from the United States circuit court to the supreme court has been granted by Associate Justice Miller, the object being to have set aside the decree of foreclosure under third mortgago bonds; under which the road was sold last fall Detroit, February 3: Israel Richards, aged lifty-five years, and until recently employed by the Great western railroad as bagginge master at this point, committed suicide, this forenoon, by cutting his throat. Domesile difficulties are considered the cause of the rash act.

St. Louis, February 6: A coal train on the St.

cause of the rash act.

St. Louis, February 6: A coul train on the S
Louis and Southwestevn railroad ran into the res
of a freight train at Sunnail station, ien miles fro
East St. Louis, last night, and Frank Wilson, frema
of the coal train, was killed, and Ed Bockman, th
engineer, was seriously scalded. Indianapolis, February 6: The Scaling to-morrow will publish a full account of the closing of the First mational bank of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, caused by defalcations, long concealed, of the cashier, Richard T. Taylor, who absconded resterday. The bank loses fully one hundred thousand dollars.

Manchester, February 6: At a meeting of the manchester, restricted at a meeting of the chamber of commerce restords the president stated that the exports of Manchester goods to the United States, which formerly afforded an excellent market, were now nil, and that there is a considerable trade in Manchester in cotton fabrics manufactured in

turning board by authority of the national house of representatives was a gross violation of the reserved rights of States.

Chicago, February 6: The Post, of this city, as already amounced in these dispatches, reduced its miss of composition resterday to thirty cents, new men largely taking the cases. This brought on a conflict with the union, and to-day about haif the new force quit their cases, having been influenced thereto by the union. This opens a battle which promises to become general, as it is rumored that the other papers will also reduce as soon as the Post gets through its contest.

New York, February 6: It having been stated in an item from here January 30th, announcing the arrest of certain parties charged with issuing fraudulent trisurance policies, and that they represented themselves as agents of the St. Paul fire and marine insurance men, it is proper to say, in correction, that the St. Paul fire and marine insurance company, a corporation unknown to insurance men, it is proper to say, in correction, that the St. Paul fire and marine insurance company is a corporation of the highest respectability, and one of the strongest financial institutions in the west.

Constantinople, February 4: The dismissal of atives was a gross violation of the reser

Strongest financial institutions in the west.

Constantinople, February it: The dismissal of Midhat Pasha is stributed to his schemes of constitutional reform, which are regarded by the sultan as encroaching on imperial prerogatives. Also to the discovery of a conspiracy to deturence the sultan and replace him by the ex-sultan. The deposed vizier, by command of the sultan, resterday visited the palace and was immediately conveyed aboard the imperial yacht, which salled for the Mediterranean with orders to land him beyond the Turkish territory.

Without disposing of the built, the committee rose, and Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution for printing the testimony taken before the committee on Louisiana affairs which has not been printed.

Mr. Wilson [Ia.] requested that when the committee should make its general report it would tell the house whether any portion of the testimony had been printed without the authority of the house. stantinople to the Standard reports that the British man-of-war Bittern, which was about

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Proceedings of Yesterday-The President's Veto of the District Bill Indorsed by the Senate.

The Pacific Railroad Sinking-Fund Bill-Appropriations in the House-Accounts of Navy Officers.

SENATE. Washington, February 6.—Senator Al

ison, from the committee on appropriations, eported the Indian appropriation bill and cave notice that he would call it up as soon Senator Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported tavorably the house bill au-thorizing the commissioner of the Freedman's savings and trust company to buy in certain real and other property, and to sell the same at public or private—sale. The bill was—dis-

public lands, reported favorably on senate bill for the relief of settlers upon public lands under the pre-emption laws. Passed.

Senator Windom, from the committee on to sell pools in the State on a horse-race, exappropriations, reported adversely on house bill to provide for the payment of James B. cept pools at auction, by regularly chartered horse-racing associations, over regular cours-

It repeals the provision of the original act requiring the company to complete the road to a point on the Rio Grande, as far south as Santa Fc, within five years, and complete fifty miles additional south of said point in each year thereafter, and in lieu thereof allows the company ten years from the passage. of the original act to complete the road to make remarks. The house joint resolution Santa Fe. Scrator West said that the bill of the committee of nine to investigate the canted no subsidy, it merely granted the cost of court juries and report desired reright of way

Senator Cockrell reported favorably on the mate joint resolution to amond the joint esolution of July 3, 1876, authorizing the secretary of war to issue arms to certain States and Territories, and to issue ammuniion not to exceed five hundred ball cartridges or each arm. Passed. Senator Burnside introduced a bill for the protection of the widows, orphans and heirs at law of officers of the United States army. cent.; that when the creditors signify such Referred.

in Michigan, and making an appropriation therefor. Passed.

The chair appointed Senator Hereford a member of the committee on claims in place cent. bonds will be issued in payment; lies TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY. of Senator Price, whose term of service had over. Senator Stevenson presented a memorial

building adjoining the Smithsonian for the exhibition of the goods contributed by foreign governments to the United States, which

was referred.

The legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was received from the house law. By Mr. Simonton: A bill to prevent the of representatives and referred to the comnittee on appropriations.
Senator Hamlin, from the conference comnittee on disagreeing in the votes of the two

outes, which involves the question of restorng hist mail trains and the franking privlege, reported that the committee had been mable to agree. He moved that the new onference asked for by the house of repreentatives be granted. So ordered. Subse-mently he said the house had not appointed s members of the new conference comn lthough the bill had been sent to the senate. nd he moved that the bill be returned to the ouse that that body might appoint its members of the committee first. Agreed to. Senator Cameron, from the committee reign relations, reported with amendments bill recently introduced by Senator Whyte to encourage and promote telegraphic com-

aunication between America and Europe placed on the calendar. The principal amend-ment provides that rates charged the govern-At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to amend the Pacific railroad act so as to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the government was taken up. Senator Hitchcock spoke in oppo-sition to the bill of the judiciary committee,

and after debate the bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it would be unfinished business to-morrow. Senator Sargent submitted a resolution renesting the secretary of the navy to transmit to the senate the narrative of the second expedition of Captain C. F. Hall to the Arctic regions, as compiled from the notes of the expedition made by Captain Hall, and our chased from his widow. Agreed to. Senator Ingalls said the bill abolishing the board of metropolitan police commissioners of the District of Columbia, with the Presilent's veto, was lying upon the table, the committee having recommended that it be bassed notwithstanding the objections of the resident thereto. The subject was discussed at some length, and the question being, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the ob-ections of the President thereto?" it was de-

cided in the negative; yeas, 33; nays, 22— two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The rote in detail was as follows: Yeas—Alcorn, Barnum, Blaine, Bogy, Booth, Chaffee, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Hamilin, Hereford, Johnston, Jones [Fla.], Jones [Nev.], Kelley, Kernan, M'Creery, M'Donald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Robertson, Stevenson, Teller, Wadleigh, Waliace,

Whyte and Withers—33.

Nays—Allison, Bruce, Burnside, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Crain, Ferry, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, M'Millan, Mitchell, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, West, Woodson and Wright-The senate went into executive session

when the doors were reopened they took recess till ten o'clock to-morrow. After the usual extension of recess the ouse went into committee of the whole, Mr. den in the chair, on the deficiency appropriation of one million four hundred and seventeen thousand dollars. The two largest appropriations were one of five hundred housand dollars, for the deficiency in the

navy department, and one of two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars for pensions o soldiers who have lest limbs. Mr. Whitthorne offered an amendment diceting the accounting officers of the treasury a adjust and settle the accounts of officers of the navy on the active list whose pay had been affected by the general order of the secretary of the navy, No. 216, since the first of september, 1876, on a basis of waiting orders or pay. After discussion, it was adopted.

Mr, Weils [Mo.] offered an amendment for the payment of fifteen hundred dollars to W H. Bliss, of St. Louis, for services as assist ant United States attorney in the whisky

with orders to laist this begins the further than the form of the last transpired that a small-bag, containing letters and about twenty-five theorem orders worth of bank checks and private drafts, while car route from Newport, Kentucky, to Clacimant, several days ago, was opened and the contents abstracted. No clue whatever has been obtained as to who committed the deed, or as to the whereabours of the missing papers. There has been added up, and for a time it has been successful. The First national bank, of Covingion, has over ien thousand dollars worth of checks in that mail, and James Taylor & Sons, bunkers, a still larger amount. Among other papers, there was a gold draft on a California bank calling for five thousand dollars.

Wr. Conger said that he understood that a portion of the testimony had been mutilated and surreptitiously printed. On being informed by a member near him that he was mistaken in the committee to which he referred was the committee to on privileges, Mr. Conger said that he was mistaken in the committee to which he referred was the committee.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Petition of the Brownsville Cotton Factory-The Movement to Investigate the Cost of Courts.

The Memphis Carnival—A Proposition to Scale the State Debt Two-Thirds-Eulogies on the Late Ex-President Johnson.

Special to the Appeal. Senate-Mr. Cahill presented a memorial of the State teachers' association, accompanied by a bill. By Mr. Ragland: Petition of Brownsville cotton manufacturing company, praying that its grounds be excluded from the corporate limits of Brownsf the State teachers' avings and trust company to buy in certain real and other property, and to seil the same at public or private sale. The bill was discussed and laid aside.

Senator l'addock from the committee on ficers, providing no State official receives a bill to provide for the payment of James B. Eads for the construction of jetties at South Pass, on the Mississippi river. Bill placed on calendar with adverse report. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury five hundred thousand dollars to said Eads whenever the secretary of war shall determine that that amount is due said Eads by the terms of his contract.

Senator West, from the committee on railroads, reported favorably on the senate bill to amend the act of June 8, 1872, granting the right of way through public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande railway company; passed.

until to-morrow evening, owing to the absence of Smith, of Shelby, who desired to make remarks. The house joint resolution

forms was adopted.

House.—An invitation from the king of the Memphis carnival was received. Mr. Peters presented a memorial from the State teachers' association, asking an amendment of the school law; referred. By Mr. Ford: A resolution that thirty-three cents is an equitable basis to settle the bonded debt of the State; that the general assembly agree to settle, should terms acceptable, they will appoint a commit-Senator Christiancy called up the house tee of three to meet at Nashville and confer all authorizing a survey of certain townships with the holders; and if necessary, in their regulate the settlement of securities on bonds from the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute asking for an appropriat on of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to erect a being the special order. Eulogies were debeing the special order. Eulogies were de-livered by Messrs. Neal, Brien, Leech, Shep-herd, Hawkins, Goodpasture, Stokes and Hawkins. Pa sed first reading, and referred: By Mr. Enloe: A bill providing that no taxes be assessed for 1877. By Mr. Travis: A bill Senators Morrill and Sargent favored the rection of such a building. The memorial treasury to take up the new-issue bonds, the sale of liquor on Sunday. By Mr. Enloe: To protect game fish in the lake in Obion county. The senate joint resolution to notify ittee on disagreeing in the votes of the two buses on the bill establishing certain postutes, which involves the question of restorg fast mail trains and the franking priving insurance companies to reduce their cap-ital stock; also, for the benefit of public administrators; also, regulating bonds given for

civii cases; also, for organization of corporations for draining purposes. ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS. St. Louis, February 6.-Arrived: Elliott and Belle Memphis, Chester. Departed: City of Helena, Vicksburg. River rising slowly and but little ice running. Weather warm. The bagre company has contracted to take one hundred thousand bushels of corn

Shreveport, February 6—River rose two nches. Weather clear and warm.

New Orleans, by the next six tows.

BEAHKOFF-At the residence of his father, at a clock, February 6th, Christian H. Rrahkoff, Jr. Funeral will take place at No. 33 Alabama street, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, February 7th, at 3

o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to

FUNERAL NOTICE. tual Penevolent Society are hereby requested to meet at their hall this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 2 C. H. REAHROFF. JOHN A. RAUSCH, Pres't. JULIUS NAGEL, Secretary.

Masonic Notice. CTATED communication of Lelia Scott
Lodge, No. 289, will be held this
(WEDNESDAY) evening, February 7th, at
7 o'clock, for dispatch of business.
All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.
By order
A. S. MYER3, W. M.

R. A. LYTLE, Secretary. Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 7:30 p.m. Full **OLIVER, FINNIE & CO**

GROCERS, Memphis, : : : Tennessee 200 Hogsheads Sugar, all kinds.
200 Barrels N. Y. Refined Sugar.
500 Bags Rio Coffee.
100 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
50 Tierces Hams.
50 Boxes Breakfast Bacon.
1000 Buckets Fairbank's Lard.
50 Half-barrels Fairbank's Lard.
50 Tierces Fairbank's Lard.
100 Cases 3, 6 and 10-pound Tin Lard.
100 Barrels Louisiana Rice.
25 Tierces South Carolina Rice.
50 Barrels Missouri Cider.
25 gross Bixby's Best Blacking.

Oliver, Finnie & Co. CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE. No. 2440, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county,
Tennessee.—Ann Harrison vs. Louis Harrison.

By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the fifth
day of February, 1877. I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and
Master's office. Courthouse Building, Main street,
Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, March 3, 1877, fronting on said street 25 feet, and running south, between parallel lines, 159th feet, which is part of a lot described in a deed made to Ann Harrison and her three children by John D. Allen and his wife, dated March 8, 1867, registered in Register's office of Shelby county, Book No. 60, part 2, pages 111 and 112.

Terms of Sale—One-third (13) cash; balance in six and twelve months; notes with approved security; lien retained to secure same. This February 6, 1877.

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. Black, D. C. and M.

Jarnagin & Frayser, and J. H. Taylor, Attorneys.